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On the whole, the report is one of more than local importance, and well repays the study of anyone interested in the education of the masses.

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*Selected Orations and Letters of Cicero, to Which Is Added the Catiline of Sallust.*

Edited by H. W. JOHNSTON and H. M. KINGERY. Chicago: Scott, Foresman & Co., 1910. Pp. 431+120.

This is a revision, made by Professor Kingery of Wabash College, of the 1893 edition by Professor Johnston of Indiana University. It is accompanied by a text edition for class use, as is usual with books for advanced students. Without calling attention to the differences between the two editions (which are specified in the preface to the revised edition), we shall speak of the characteristics of the second edition.

In addition to the six orations commonly read, there are included the first Verrine and part of the second, the orations for Marcellus and Ligarius, and the fourth Philippic. There is nothing specially new in this, but there is a novelty in the addition of twenty-one well-selected letters and almost the whole of Sallust's *Catiline*. The broad range of contents gives an opportunity for the variety in reading which is requested so constantly by many teachers.

The introduction on the life of Cicero is unusually interesting. It is rather more full, perhaps, than is customary, but if that is a fault it is atoned for by genuine merit both in statement of fact and in point of view. The lengthy account of the government of Rome is very welcome. Some features of Roman government are always well known by students entering college, while other features are utterly unknown. This section in its condensed form could not easily be made readable; nor indeed should that be attempted. It is the facts the student needs, and the facts themselves will interest him.

No bibliography would be satisfactory unless absolutely complete. The one here given is not complete, and hence is not satisfactory. No two persons would include the same things. It is therefore very questionable whether a bibliography is worth while, especially on a period where bias or personal feeling is so strong. The list of books is not intended for the pupil, but for the teacher. Better let the teacher make his own selection according to his own bias. Questions arise in reference to many books included. For instance, why include Ferrero at all? Why a long list of smaller Roman histories? Of what service will *Sources of Roman History, B.C. 133-70*, be to a student almost all of whose reading relates to events subsequent to 70? Why several parallel books on monuments and antiquities? Why include Trollope's *Life of Cicero*, and exclude Strachan-Davidson? Greenidge's *Legal Procedure of Cicero's Time* is almost too difficult for college students, and therefore useless for high-school purposes.

One is here reminded of a defect common to all editions of Cicero, which the present edition seeks in some measure to remedy. The excursus on Roman criminal trials, containing much the same matter as Gow, or the revised edition of Abbott, is very good, but much more use should have been made of it in the notes. The excursus and the notes should be correlated. Experience has shown that, after spending much time on the orations of Cicero, students come to college with a knowledge of

many historical facts but rarely know who was prosecuted in the case arising out of Catiline's conspiracy, or on what charge. They seldom know how the case was conducted, or should have been conducted. So I turned eagerly to this excursus, but could not find it stated whether Cicero employed the proper officers to make the arrests at the Mulvian Bridge; whether he was legally justified in forcing the defendants to give evidence in their own case; whether he was right in hearing the trial himself, or should have sent the matter to one of the standing courts (this point is briefly treated elsewhere); whether it was legal to proceed with the case while the prisoners were without counsel; whether he observed correct procedure in finishing the trial before breakfast on the morning after the arrest. The question of the power to pronounce sentence granted by the *senatus consultum ultimum* is well treated, but there are a full score of nice legal points in the conduct of the case not hinted at. Likewise, in the introduction to the *Archias*, the editor does not tell in what court Archias was being tried; nothing is said of procedure; in the note on *iudices* no statement is made, and no reference given where information could be obtained, as to the composition of the court. As the Roman law and system of government are Rome's greatest bequest to the world's welfare and advancement, it is a pity that students should be allowed to pass through a long Latin course so utterly ignorant of the best of what was Roman. But this criticism will apply to all editions of Cicero's orations, not alone to this one, and in fact less to this one than to the majority of others.

The vocabulary is pleasing. Instead of giving numerous possible meanings to a verb or noun, a few well-chosen important meanings are put down in a condensed form. The condensation here is partially offset by the resulting necessity for a full index, which must even contain an explanation of the meaning of phrases. For instance, in the vocabulary under *dies* no mention is made of the phrase *in dies*; this must be sought in the index. It is difficult to determine except by actual use whether this is an advantage or the reverse.

The notes are in general somewhat brief, which is a decided gain. The grammatical references in the early part of the book are rather numerous, although not too numerous, but grow rarer, and toward the end the notes are almost restricted to explanations of phrases and to historical comments. The translations of phrases are good, and the explanations apt and excellently condensed. Occasionally the book is better than the editors seem to think. Thus on *Cat.* 2, 9, 2-5 the note on *cursus honorum* refers to note on *Cat.* 1, 11, 19, where reference is made to Abbott's *Roman Political Institutions*, whereas the introduction (p. 63) gives sufficient information on the subject.

Long vowels are marked throughout the text, and of course also in the small text edition. The good authority of Bennett's *Latin Language* is followed. On questions of text the editors follow the Teubner edition very generally, and without mentioning the work of Clark, Peterson, Tyrrell, or Baiter and Kayser.

On the whole, one is very favorably impressed with the book. It shows a conscientious effort to give the necessary information on syntax, history, style, and argument. It endeavors to give the student a just estimate of Cicero as a man, an orator, and a statesman. It deserves a high place among current editions for the study of Cicero. Its faults are the faults of all other editions; or perhaps only show the idiosyncrasy of the reviewer.

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